

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

JUSTIN OLSEN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ALASKA TEAMSTER-EMPLOYER  
WELFARE PLAN and THE BOARD OF  
TRUSTEES,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:11-cv-000015 RRB

**OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFF'S JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff Justin Olsen, by and through undersigned counsel, Jason A. Weiner of Gazewood & Weiner, P.C., hereby opposes Defendant's Motion To Strike Plaintiff's Jury Demand. As Defendant's Motion to Strike is no different than its previous motion to strike, most of the language below is the same as Plaintiff's original opposition.

Defendant's motion cites to two cases from 2001 and 2002 in support of its claim that there is no right to a jury trial under ERISA – *Ingram v. Martin Marietta Long Term Disability Income Plan for Salaried Employees of Transferred GE Operations*, 244 F.3d 1109, 1114 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) and *Thomas v. Oregon Fruit Prods. Co.*, 228 F.3d 991, 996-97 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). Defendant claims there are no exceptions to this general rule.

Defendant's motion ignores the holding in *Spinelli v. Gaughan*, 12 F.3d 853 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). In that case, the Court found that a claim of retaliatory discharge was part of common law and is considered a legal, not equitable claim. However, the Court also found that the only relief available under ERISA for retaliatory discharge was "equitable relief." Damages could not be recovered.

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In this case, Plaintiff is not asking for equitable relief. He wants the money from the trust to pay for medical care he has already received and been denied. He wants damages for breach of contract. This is a monetary claim, not an equitable claim. Therefore, *Spinelli* should apply and hold that this is a legal claim, and as a legal claim, Plaintiff is entitled to a trial by jury under the Seventh Amendment.

Defendants' case cites are also dated. In 2002, the United States Supreme Court decided the case of *Great West Life & Annuity Insurance Company v. Knudson*, 534 U.S. 204 (2002). The Supreme Court found that because the Plaintiff's action sought money due and owing under a contract, it sounded in law, not in equity. *Id.* at 221. From this case, at least one circuit, the Second Circuit, has found in two cases that suits seeking to compel the defendant to pay a sum of money to the plaintiff are suits for money damages. In one of these cases, *Nechis v. Oxford Health Plan, Inc.*, 421 F.3d 96 (2d. Cir. 2005), the Second Circuit found that a claim that the defendants breached their fiduciary obligations imposed by ERISA was a legal action, and therefore could not be brought under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3). In another, *Bona v. Barasch*, 2003 WL 1395932 (S.D.N.Y. March 20, 2003), the Southern District of New York found that current and former employees participating in an ERISA-governed employee benefit fund had the right to a jury trial in an action against the trustees of that fund for damages resulting from the trustees' mismanagement of that fund. Thus, the Second Circuit has taken the final steps in applying the United States Supreme Court Opinion in *Great West Life* to ERISA cases and finding that a plaintiff is entitled to a jury trial.

Defendants claim that every circuit addressing this issue has ruled that a jury trial right is unavailable for claims under ERISA §502. It should be noted that the cases cited by Defendants do not address medical benefits through a self-funded health and welfare benefit plan. *O'Hara v. Nat'l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburg, PA*, 642 F.3d 110- (2d Cir. 2011) dealt with eligibility for

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disability benefits, not past damages like in this case. *Eichorn v. AT&T Corp.*, 484 F.3d 644 (3d Cir. 2007), dealt with “bridging rights” under a pension benefits. Again, they were seeking action from the retirement plan, not money damages like in this case. *Rees v. CNH America LLC*, 574 F.3d 315 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009) dealt with the declaratory issue of whether a collective bargaining agreement granted retirees lifetime health care benefits upon retirement. *McDougall v. Pioneer Ranch Ltd.P’ship*, 494 F.3d 571 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007) addressed withdrawal liability. *Graham v. Hartford Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 589 F.3d 1345 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009) addressed whether the Plaintiff was entitled to disability benefits. Finally, *Vegter v. Canada Life Assur. Co.*, 311 Fed. Appx. 248 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009), an unpublished opinion, again dealt with a denial of employee disability benefits. In this case, the question is not whether Plaintiff is covered under the plan – everyone agrees he was covered under the plan. The question is whether he gets damages for breach of contract for the plan’s failure to pay for his surgery. This is a damages, claim, not a disability claim or an effort to interpret a contract, and therefore, unlike the above cases, this is an ERISA claim for which a jury trial should be afforded, as set forth in the cases cited above addressing *Great West Life*.

Plaintiff has never conceded that this action is purely equitable in nature. There are some claims under ERISA that are purely equitable in nature, but there are other claims, such as the ones in Plaintiff’s amended complaint, that are legal and are claims for damages. *Great West* has soundly recognized that one cannot make a blanket statement that ERISA claims are all equitable, and cases interpreting *Great West* have recognized that.

Plaintiff continues to admit that there are some actions under ERISA, and specifically 29 U.S.C. §1132, which are purely equitable in nature. These include actions under §1132(a)(3) (setting forth equitable relief and injunctions for violations of the ERISA subchapter), §1132(a)(5)(which appears to be almost identical to §1132(a)(3)), and §1132(a)(8)( which also

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appears to be almost identical to §1132(a)(3), and specifically is limited to equitable remedies). This is not an action under any of these subsections. It is an action for contract damages under §1132(a)(3), and for the Defendants to pay benefits they should have paid long ago for Plaintiff's authorized and necessary medical procedures. An action for damages is a legal action, and therefore the right to a jury trial attaches. Defendant's motion to strike Plaintiff's jury demand should therefore be denied, and Plaintiff's right to a jury trial should be preserved.

Dated: January 10, 2011

GAZEWOOD & WEINER, PC  
Attorney for Defendants

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was provided via electronic filing using the CM/ECF system with the Clerk of Court to the following:

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Dated: 12/05/11 By: Jason Weiner

By: /s/ Jason A. Weiner  
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